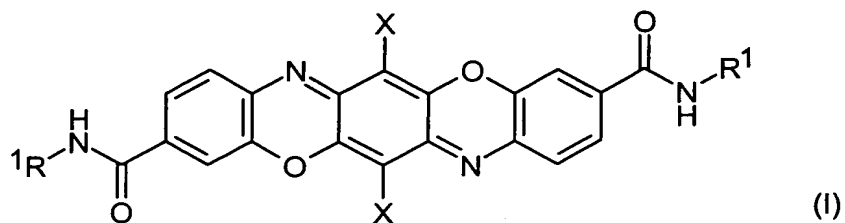


We claim:

- 1) A triphendioxazine pigment of formula (I)

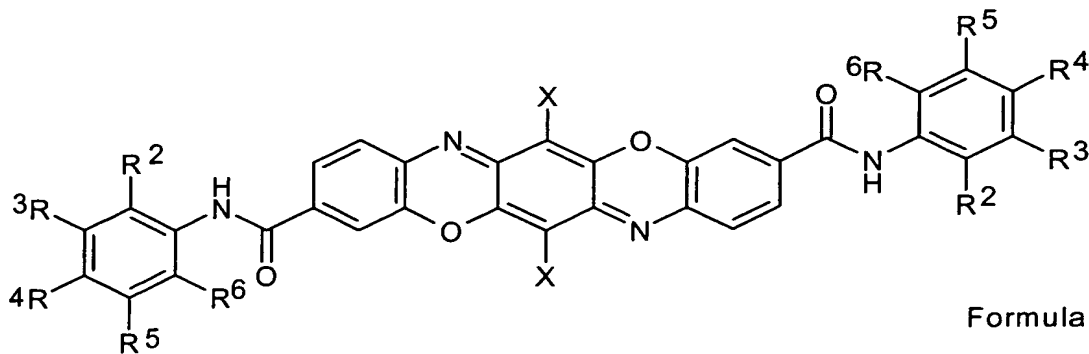


where

X is hydrogen or chlorine, and

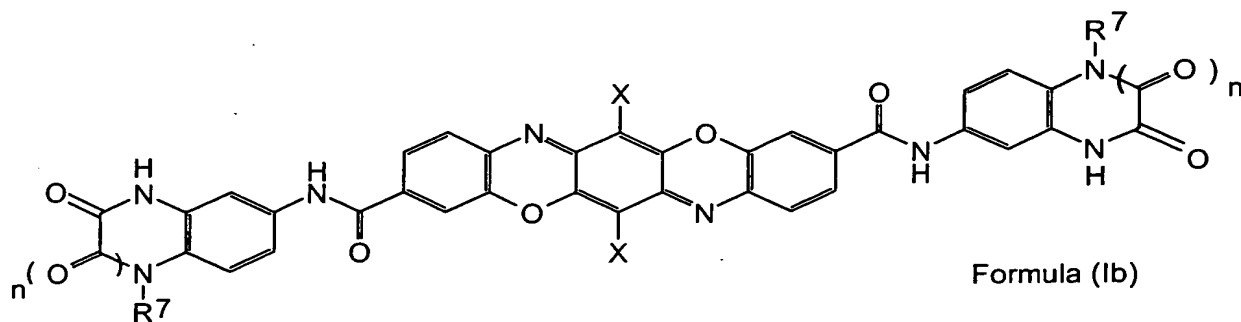
R<sup>1</sup> is phenyl substituted with 1 to 5 radicals selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, acetamino, aminocarbonyl, methylaminocarbonyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl;  
 or is phenyl fused 2,3- or 3,4- with a bivalent radical of the formula  
 $-\text{NH}-(\text{CO})_m-\text{NR}^2-$ ,  $-\text{CR}^2=\text{CH}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{CR}^2=\text{N}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-$ ,  
 $-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}^2-$ ,  $-\text{CO}-(\text{NH})_m-\text{CO}-$  or  $-\text{O}-(\text{CO})_m-\text{NH}-$   
 to form a five- or six-membered ring,  
 where R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl or phenyl and m is 1 or 2.

- 2) A triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 1, characterized by formula (Ia),



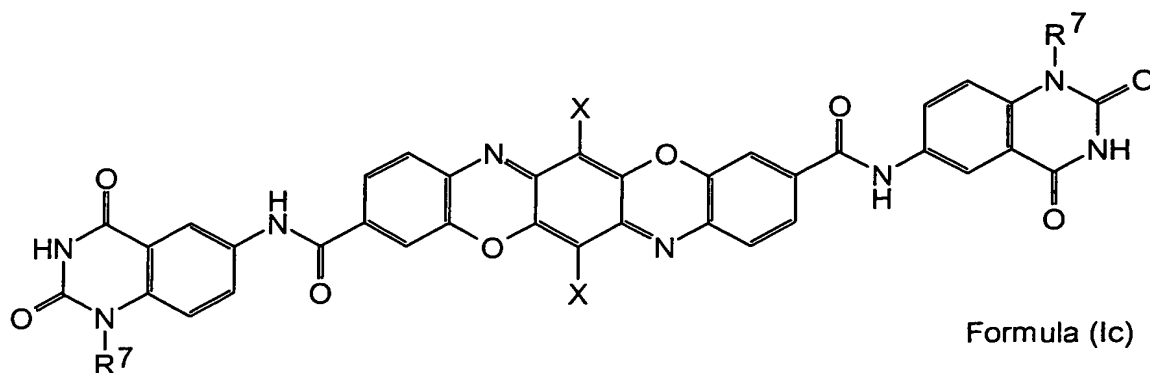
where  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$ , are independently hydrogen, halogen, especially chlorine,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, especially methyl or ethyl, or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy, especially methoxy or ethoxy, although  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are not all hydrogen.

3) A triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 1, characterized by formula (Ib),



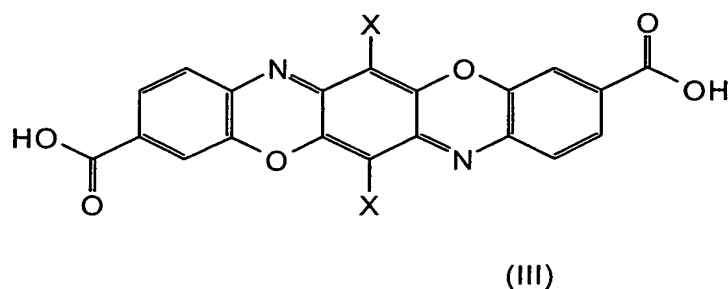
where  $R^7$  is hydrogen, phenyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, especially methyl or ethyl, and n is 0 or 1.

4) A triphendioxazine pigment according to claim 1, characterized by formula (Ic),

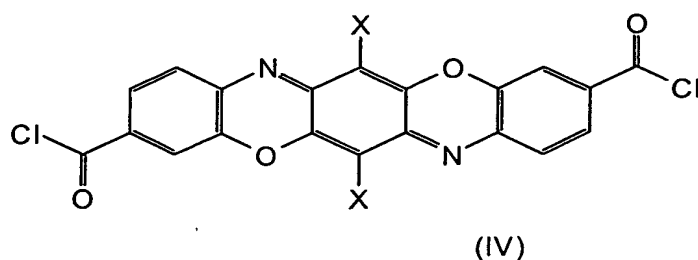


where  $R^7$  is hydrogen, phenyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, especially methyl or ethyl.

- 5) A process for preparing a triphendioxazine pigment according to one or more of claims 1 to 4, which comprises reacting a compound of formula (III)

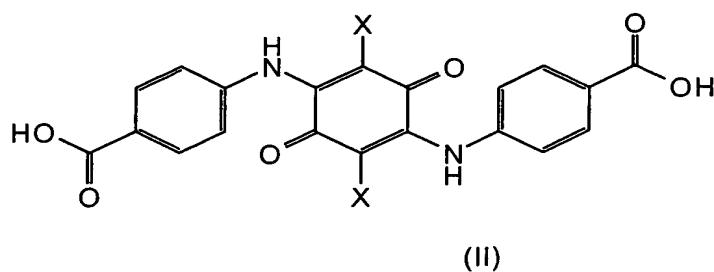


with an inorganic acid chloride to form an acid chloride of formula (IV)



and condensing the latter with an aromatic amine of the formula  $\text{NH}_2\text{-R}^1$  in an aprotic organic solvent.

- 6) The process according to claim 5 wherein the intermediate of formula (III) is effected by ring closure of a compound of formula (II)



in concentrated sulfuric acid and using an oxidizing agent.

- 7) The use of a triphendioxazine pigment according to one or more of claims 1 to 4 for pigmenting macromolecular organic materials of natural or synthetic origin.

8) The use according to claim 7 for pigmenting plastics, resins, coatings, paints, electrophotographic toners and developers, electret materials, color filters, inks, including printing inks, and seed.